Pakistan
ST D-9/2

(36)

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

May 23, 1953, 11:30 a.m.

(E)

SUBJECT: Pakistan

PLACE: Ambassador's Residence

EXCISE

PARTICIPANTS:

United States	Pakistan
Secretary of State Dulles	Sir Zafrulla Khan, Foreign Minister
Mr. Herold E. Stassen	
Ambassador Horace A. Hildreth	
Mr. Henry A. Byroade	
Mr. Douglas MacArthur II	
Mr. John K. Emmerson	
Lt. Col. Stephen J. Meade	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
REVIEWED BY UWOLF JR DATE 6/1/81
PORTIONS DENIED AS INDICATED

There was some brief preliminary discussion of the Egyptian situation and of the forthcoming Commonwealth conference in London. The Foreign Minister referred to the Secretary's trip to the Middle East and to the good psychological effect it was having on the peoples and governments of the area. The Secretary said there was a danger that expectations might be raised too high because of his trip.

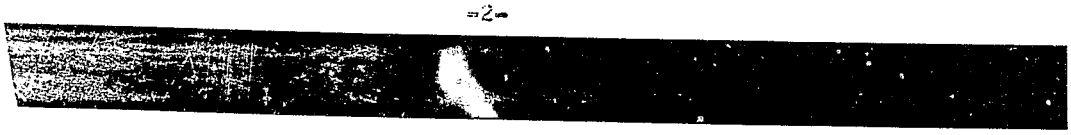
The Secretary then referred to the Kashmir situation and expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks between the two Prime Ministers would be fruitful. Sir Zafrulla said he hoped this would be the case. [redacted] preliminary talks would take place in London after which a series of meetings would presumably be held in Karachi and Delhi. These would probably begin toward the end of June or not later than the beginning of July.

[redacted] B-1 EB ED

[redacted] B-1 EB ED

[redacted]

SECURITY INFORMATION



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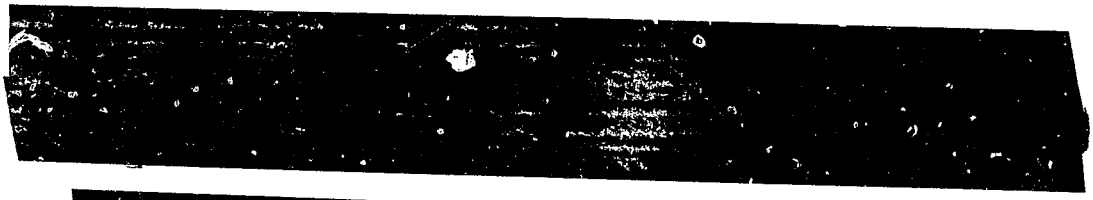
...and Nehru any comments that he had indicated to Nehru the very great interest of the United States in this problem.



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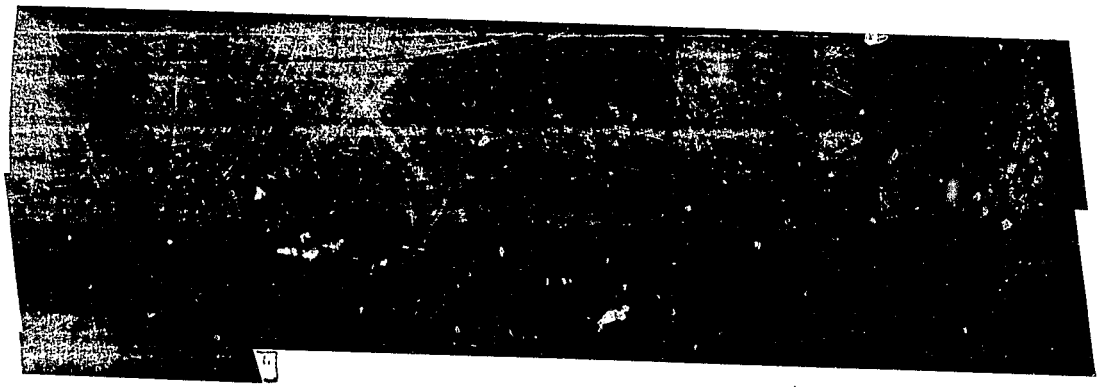
...foreign Minister commented that Pakistan had never said that Kashmir must accede to Pakistan. Pakistan had said that the people of Kashmir should decide for themselves under conditions which guaranteed that it would be free...



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[redacted] 6-1 EO 5D

Mr. Stassen asked whether it was possible to estimate the economic loss to the country because of the Kashmir dispute. Sir Zafrulla replied that the financial outlay was of course tremendous but that the actual loss was even greater. The dispute put both nations on the "qui vive," it had bedeviled the relations of the two countries with regard to other questions and it had stopped both countries from going ahead with constructive programs to develop the prosperity of the countries. He added that Kashmir was the place where the greatest possible progress could be made and that it had great possibilities for development. He agreed that a solution would bring great economic benefit to both Pakistan and India.

[redacted] 6-1 EO 5D

[redacted] 6-1 EO 5D

[redacted] 6-1 EO 5D

Sir Zafrulla concluded the discussion by saying it was axiomatic that unless Kashmir is settled so that India and Pakistan cease to be hostile and suspicious of each other's designs, there will be no peace in this part of the world.